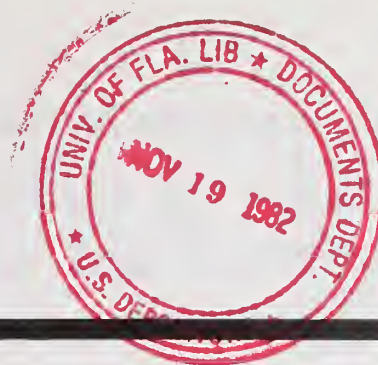


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INSCOM *Journal*

November 1982



**Training
soldiers
at**

USAISD

Viewpoint

It began as Armistice Day to commemorate the Nov. 11, 1918, signing of the armistice that brought an end to World War I. However, on June 1, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed an act of Congress "to honor veterans on the eleventh day of November of each year. . . a day dedicated to world peace"; by this signing Armistice Day evolved into what we know it to be today—Veterans Day.

Veterans Day, which is annually proclaimed by the president of the United States and the governors of the 50 states, honors members of all the branches of the United States armed services who fought to keep our country free. It is a day when the nation, in one voice, can say thanks to these former servicemembers for their sacrifices during war and their contributions to peace.

Therefore, on Nov. 11, as INSCOMers, we will join our fellow countrymen in paying tribute to these brave men and women who have so gallantly served in our country's armed forces.

Our tributes to these former servicemembers may take many forms. There may be parades, silent gatherings, prayer services or just simple individual acknowledgments. Regardless of how we choose to honor these Veterans, it is imperative that we do!

INS COM *Journal*

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Special 'pull-out' section 11-30

The United States Army Intelligence School Fort Devens (USAISD), located approximately 30 miles west of Boston, Mass., trains soldiers to meet the intelligence needs of the eighties. In addition, the school offers its people and those who attend it beautiful New England. Learn more about USAISD from the people who play a viable role in its daily mission.

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On our cover: A photo taken by Sp4 Mary Spatafore of the Concord Monument in Concord, Mass. This monument, a short drive from USAISD, commemorates the "shot heard 'round the world."



Mr. Harry W. Fukuhara, 500th MI Group, received the Albert W. Small Award from Maj. Gen. Stubblebine. (Photos by Sp4 Enrique Brathwaite)



As evident, there was plenty of food and drink for all.

INSCOM Organization Day:

A day to be remembered!

Spirits were high, and people could be heard talking and laughing all-around Arlington Hall Station. Someone asked, "What's going on?" The answer came quickly. "Today (Oct. 1) is the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's Organization Day!" was the response.

Yes, this enthusiasm characterized the events and festivities held at Arlington Hall Station in honor of INSCOM's 5th Annual Organization Day.

The Awards

The celebration began with the Military — Civilian Team Award Ceremony held at the

post theater. Mr. Al C. Resler, INSCOM staff civilian personnel officer, began the ceremony by welcoming Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, INSCOM commander; Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt, who was later introduced and welcomed by Maj. Gen. Stubblebine as the new INSCOM deputy commander; Col. (P) James W. Shufelt, INSCOM chief of staff; CSM George W. Howell Jr., INSCOM command sergeant major and other INSCOM dignitaries.

Maj. Gen. Stubblebine welcomed the award recipients by referring to William Jennings Bryan's philosophy that

destiny is not a matter of chance, but a matter of choice. It is not something you wait for. It has to be achieved. INSCOM's award recipients realized this, and they took up the challenge.

The Albert W. Small Award went to Mr. Harry W. Fukuhara, 500th MI Group, Camp Zama, Japan. Mr. Fukuhara stated that it was a long trip from the 500th MI Group to Arlington Hall Station, but it was worth it. He thanked all — "it is an honor that I receive this award."

The Military/Civilian Team Award went to CWO3 Eugene Lessman, 511th MI Bn,



The event provided INSCOMers a chance to relax and meet their fellow employees.

Munich, Germany and Mr. Robert E. Rae, USA ASD, Fort Meade, Md. Mr. Lessman thanked his Group commander. "He forced us to excel," explained Lessman. In addition, Lessman thanked his battalion commander and fellow workers for making this award possible. Lessman stated, "I was surprised to learn that I was being considered for the award."

Mr. Rae emphasized that his acceptance of the award was not only a tribute to him, but also to the people he worked with. Rae thanked all.

The Virginia McDill Award was achieved by Mrs. Linda K. Reed, DET A 527th MI Bn, Kaiserslautern, Germany. Mrs. Reed couldn't be present. Mrs. Janie C. Mitchum, secretary to INSCOM's deputy commander, accepted the award for her.

The Jackie Keith Award went to Mr. Edward F. Mal-

pass, ADCSOPS, Operations Security, Fort Meade, Md. Mr. Malpass said, "I was shocked to learn that I was the recipient of the award." He acknowledged and thanked all his fellow workers.

The E.E.O. Award recipient was Mrs. Berty Sue Lessman, HQ 66th MI Group, Munich, Germany. Mrs. Lessman acknowledged INSCOM for recognizing the E.E.O. program. She thanked all, especially Mr. Rybak.

Cake Cutting Ceremony

With the 1st U.S. Army Band providing the music, INSCOMers gathered in front of Building 1. Maj. Gen. Stubblebine, accompanied by Lt. Col. J. C. Liberti, post commander, CSM George W. Howell Jr., INSCOM command sergeant major and CSM H. G. Camp, post command sergeant major, participated in the cutting of the cake. Prior to the

cutting, Stubblebine announced that INSCOM's former deputy commander, Brig. Gen. Sidney T. Weinstein and Gen. Otis of TRADOC sent congratulatory messages acknowledging INSCOM's 5th Annual Organization Day.

Stubblebine continued, "It's been a fine and proud five years. INSCOM is moving and growing which is evidenced by our achievements and the recent activation of the 513th MI Group at Fort Monmouth, N.J."

The general concluded by stating, "I take a great deal of pleasure in participating in the cake cutting ceremony in honor of INSCOM's 5th anniversary."

The Picnic

This year, the excellent weather at INSCOM's 5th Annual Organization Day Picnic set the overall mood



This young lady had a busy day at the picnic.



Here two ladies spend some time in the infamous squirrel cage. (Photos by Sp4 Enrique Brathwaite)

of the event. There was the traditional squirrel cage, which many INSCOMers got to enjoy as the day went on. There were ball throwing events, bingo, softball, egg throwing contest, horseshoe contest and volleyball. As a matter of fact, there was even a booth that was giving away pieces of radishes — which before being cut weighed between 7 and 9 lbs.

The food was out of this world! There was plenty of it —

barbecue chicken, hamburgers, hot dogs, spare ribs, potato salad and, of course, a variety of drinks. Whatever INSCOMers wanted in a picnic, it was there to be had.

In talking to INSCOMers at the picnic, it became evident that everyone was proud to be part of this great organization. The military and the civilians could be seen all-

around enjoying the many activities and having fun together.

Capt. Harriett Brinn, commander USACC, Arlington Hall Station, explained that this was her first INSCOM picnic. It was a lot of fun. Brinn spent approximately 40 minutes in the squirrel cage. "It was quite an experience," she said.

Mr. Ivory Roberts of INSCOM's DCSOPS, stated that the cooperative spirit among the INSCOM staff was indeed evident. In a relaxed atmosphere officers, NCOs and civilians had fun. "This type of relationship sets INSCOM apart from the rest of the Army," explained Mr. Roberts.

All this fun was affirmed by Col. (P) James W. Shufelt's comments. He praised the fine weather and acknowledged the good time people were having.

Gene and Sue Lessman, 66th MI Group, who were award recipients, explained how much fun they were having. Sue said that this was the first time that she had a chance to meet the parent organization. Both she and her husband have been in the MI field over 17 years. This event allowed them the opportunity to meet a lot of old friends. Gene commented on how great the food was and how delighted he was to see many old friends, especially CSM Howell.

The festivities came to an end with the INSCOMBA raffle. The first place prize of \$50 went to Mr. Ben Brunson, Assist Branch, ASA; the second and third place prize of \$25 went to MSgt. James F. Robertson, ACC and Mr. Sam Gribliager.

Overall, this year's celebration was indeed exceptional! Next year's event should even be better — check it out. See you at the 6th.



Guard mount is just one of an MP's many tasks that take place during a normal duty day. (Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

Torii MPs:

A dedicated bunch

by SSgt. Wayne G. Nelson

The figures advancing out the doorway could have been extras lost from a scene in "Battlestar Galactica." They looked like Cylons with their visored helmets, shields and batons. I listened for the deep, resonant and computerized voice that automates "by your command," but what followed was only SQUAD-FALL IN!

Entering the Military Police building on USAFS Okinawa for an impromptu conversation required that I recover ASAP from the unlikely group which had just marched by. Riot gear

was the explanation offered, and I soon discovered MPs on Torii are not always what they seem at first glance.

The United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS), has changed its instructional format somewhat in recent years. Tactical training has become a byword in MP jargon as a direct result of the emphasis placed on it at Fort McClellan, where the school is located. But what does route and area reconnaissance, convoy escort and POW collection and control have to do with

Torii Station? The concept of readiness helps us understand.

Each military police unit, wherever it is located, has an underlined and structured mission. Whether it includes tactical duties, divisional "white-hat" functions or the day-after-day routine business of physical security, depends on the requirements and mission of the unit which it supports. Maj. Leroy V. Cloney, the S-2 and Provost Marshal at Torii, informed this office that "...the mission here for military police is physical

Without a doubt, the absence of MPs would cause considerable con- fusion in the U.S. Army.

security." Although that assignment denotes static posts, it also demands "constant alertness," said Cloney.

Most of us already know everything about Torii MPs. They are gateguards whose sole purpose is to hassle soldiers whenever and wherever they can. That is a common misconception which is carried around between INSCOM units like so much hold baggage. This report is not intended to glamorize an MP's situation, but rather define it, as realistically that limited space permits. To do so requires an accumulation of facts and personal opinion from those whose motto, you may be unaware, is "Of the troops and for the troops."

FS Okinawa's MPs work a modified six and two schedule with training days interspersed designed to help prepare them for skill qualification training (SQT). The possibility exists, however, that they may be called out for alerts or required to work a 12 hours on, 12 off calendar for augmentation purposes. When this happens, and a recall is in effect, stress becomes an important factor in an MP's personal life resulting from extended duty days. Regardless of the timetable that is imposed, MPs are trained to respond as recent events have

police and a group of antagonists were to occur, the MP organization, even though threatened, would maintain a defensive but resolute stance.

Weapons, not exactly a word one associates with attitudes relating to understanding or cooperation; until one requires them to enforce the law or protect human life. In the event military police are ever forced to use a weapon, there are restrictions. According to Pvt. 2 Joseph P. Lucken, the major guideline which safeguards against any unnecessary conduct from MPs is the constant reminder to "always use the minimum amount of force necessary to affect apprehension."

Torii MPs are expected to familiarize with their sidearms and shotgun once a year. The fact that military police can spend an entire career without directing fire against another person reinforces the idea that gun control, logistically and on a personal basis, is working in the military.

The average work day for the men and women who make up our military police force can include various appointments. There are desk duties at the MP station, which is the control point all other manned posts report to. It is there that all activities are monitored and strict accountability of records, reports and evidence is maintained. Additionally, MP duties involve some road patrol whose responsibility is to keep an eye on the status of secured buildings and to answer any call for assistance. Traffic tickets, of course, are a distinct possibility.

Gate duty, as any of us can imagine, ranks low on the list of desirable postures to bear. Its ranking with the troops, how-

ever, does not diminish the critical purpose of its place. Concerning gate duty, it is questionable that a civilian guard could communicate with service personnel in a manner as professionally as MPs. Sp4 Cynthia Snyder relates, "... it is very hard to deal with the boredom of monotony." It would be very difficult indeed. The sensitivity of Field Station Okinawa's mission regulates the hard line on entry to and from not only the installation, but to work areas as well.

Military police, on or off duty, stick together. Some feel it is a matter of pressure. Certainly the circumstances make it a little uncomfortable to deal with someone in an undesirable incident and then return to the barracks where both reside!

There is an attitude that suggests INSCOM MPs are "stuck" in physical security without advanced school's training. Although that concern is real, recent transfers of MPs to FORSCOM units, for example, indicate it is not always the case. In general, Torii MPs (as all others) will be allowed to compete for varied assignments according to the needs of the Army.

Without a doubt, the absence of the Military Police Corps would entertain considerable confusion if not outright disorder in the United States Army. Their presence here is not to intimidate or act as "pirates" of our personal freedoms. An MP is the person we all wait in line with at the induction center when we got those haircuts. He wears a distinctive badge now, but the MP's job is one of service. USAFS Okinawa recognizes their support.



Mrs. James W. Hunt and Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine pin the brigadier general star on James W. Hunt, former commander of Field Station Kunia.

Promotion and command change at Kunia

by Bonnie L. Webb

In ceremonies conducted at Wheeler AFB, Hawaii on Sept. 8, the outgoing commander of Field Station Kunia, James W. Hunt was promoted to brigadier general prior to the change of command to Col. William D. Fritts. General Hunt had commanded the Station since its activation in October 1980.

Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, commander, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command and Mrs. Hunt attached the insignia to the new general's uniform. General Stubblebine praised Hunt on his performance of duty while at Kunia and welcomed Fritts as the new commander. Additionally, he stressed the importance of Kunia's mission to the assembled troops.

Hunt leaves Hawaii for duty

as deputy commanding general of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command at Arlington, Va. Fritts, who takes command of Field Station Kunia, comes to his new post from duty as executive officer to the Assistant Chief of Staff

for Intelligence, Department of the Army.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the command bade Hunt fond farewell and the 25th Infantry Division Band from Schofield Barracks played *Aloha Oe*.



Col. William D. Fritts accepts the unit colors from Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, while the newly promoted Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt and CSM Odell look on.



Col. W. F. Stone grasps the colors from Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, Col. F. X. Toomey (far left) and CSM Romero (far right) stand at attention. (Photo by Julianne Toohey)

Stone new chief at FS Sinop

by Sp4 Rick Bretz

For Col. Wayne F. Stone, the 1983 New Year began on Aug. 2 at 10:15 a.m., instead of midnight Jan. 1. Stone grasped the Detachment 4 unit colors from Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, III, INSCOM's commanding general, and rang in the "New Year" with words of confidence.

"Rest assured, I'll give you everything I have, and I expect you to do the same," Stone told soldiers, sailors and spectators.

After Col. F. X. Toomey, outgoing Detachment 4 commander, handed over the command to Stone, he spoke to the

soldiers, sailors and civilians about his year as the commander of Detachment 4.

"It's been a very exciting year—it all flashed before me as I stood there," Toomey said, "There's nothing in this world you cannot do, if you want to do it."

Before Toomey handed the command over to Stone, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal (5th Oak Leaf Cluster), pending approval of the Legion of Merit.

Stone completed nine years of enlisted service before being commissioned in the infantry brach at Fort Benning, Ga., after completing Officer

Candidate School. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the Naval War College in addition to holding a master's degree in education from the University of Southern California.

The ceremony concluded with INSCOM Commander Stubblebine addressing the crowd. He praised Toomey for a job well done and elaborated on the P cubed PF theory. The three Ps mean performance, perfection and perseverance coupled with PF meaning patriots' freedom.

Toomey has been assigned to Fort Devens, Mass.



As Col. Gallo (center) and Lt. Col. Johnson (far left) watched, Lt. Col. Solomon (far right) passed the unit flag to SGM Renk. (U.S. Army photo)

Solomon takes over CISIGSEC Battalion

Lt. Col. Mendel S. Solomon assumed command of the Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, 902nd MI Group, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Aug. 12, 1982. The outgoing commander, Lt. Col. William P. Johnson Jr., assumed new

duties at the Joint Electronic Warfare Center, Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio.

Solomon was drafted into the Army from his home in Houston, Texas, in 1961. He served as an enlisted man at Fort Carson, Colo., before

entering Warrant Officer Candidate School and flight training at Camp Wolters, Texas, in 1963. Upon graduation and appointment as a Warrant Officer, he was assigned to the 25th Infantry Division (ID), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, as a rotary wing aviator. While with the 25th ID, he received a direct commission to second lieutenant, Armor.

Solomon's assignments have been mostly in the fields of aviation and signals intelligence. He commanded the 171st Infantry Brigade Aviation Company, Fort Wainwright, Alaska, and the 1st Army Security Agency Aviation Electronic Warfare Company (CEFIRM LEADER), Fort Bliss, Texas. After branch transferring to Military Intelligence in 1968, Solomon served in a variety of Signals Intelligence and Electronic Warfare positions. They include duty with the 224th Aviation Battalion in Vietnam, the Army Security Agency (ASA) Test and Evaluation Center, the 504th ASA Group and U.S. Army Readiness Command. During his assignment as an electronic warfare (EW) staff officer at USAREDCOM, he instituted joint service training of Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine EW elements during Joint Readiness Exercises. Solomon is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and holds a bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of Arizona. He is a dual rated Master Army Aviator.

Solomon and his wife, Nan, have two daughters, Lynette and Lonnie.



Col. R. B. McCue, former commander of the 902nd MI Group, presents Lt. Col. C. E. Howe with SSD's colors. (U.S. Army photo)

Howe gets SSD command

On June 2, 1982, Lt. Col. Charles E. Howe took over the command from Lt. Col. James R. Linnen of the Security Support Detachment (SSD), 902nd MI Group. The SSD is a unit whose mission is to provide highly technical intelligence support to Department of Defense activities and other organizations.

The change of command ceremony was conducted by Col. Robert B. McCue, former commander, 902nd MI Group. Music was provided by the First U.S. Army Band; a recep-

tion followed at the Fort Meade Officer's Club. A Detachment picnic was held at Fort Meade's Burba Lake recreation area, where the unit said farewell to the Linnens and presented them with memorabilia marking Linnen's many command accomplishments.

The SSD's new commander, Howe, had previously been assigned as the chief of Operations Security Support Division of the Security Support Detachment. He holds a master's degree in business ad-

ministration from Texas Technical University and a bachelor's degree from the University of Missouri. Howe is also a graduate of the Army Command and General Staff College and is currently enrolled in the Air Force War College correspondence course.

Howe's decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, the Air Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Joint Services Commendation and the Army Commendation Medal.



USAISD



The U.S. Army Intelligence School Fort Devens (USAISD) Color Guard and American Heritage Association Drill Team participate in many USAISD ceremonies. (U.S. Army Photo)

Welcome to the U. S. Army Intel School Ft. Devens

by Maj. Max Puckett

The Army's Field Manual on Operations, FM 100-5, emphasizes that intelligence training and practice in peacetime are the price of success on future battlefields. One organization within the in-

telligence community that is definitely meeting this challenge head on is the United States Army Intelligence School Fort Devens (USAISD). Located just over 30 miles west of Boston, Mass., near the first

battlefields of our nation's history, the USAISD plays a major role in the Air-Land Battle concept by which our country's armed forces will fight on the battlefields of the eighties.



USAISD



An aerial photo of the Intelligence School shows (counterclockwise) Revere Hall, Hale Hall and Allen Hall.

(Photo by Sgt. William S. Horner)

The school had its beginning in 1941 at Fort Monmouth, N.J., as a small cryptologic training activity in the Army's signal corps. It moved to Vint Hill Farms Station near Warrenton, Va., in 1942, where thousands of specialists were trained for duty in World War II. After a brief stopover in Carlisle Barracks, Pa., in 1949, the Army Security Agency Training Center and School, as it was previously named, arrived in 1951 at its present location on Fort Devens, Mass. Many present-day members of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), both military and civilian, have probably spent a portion of their careers in Revere, Hale or Allen Hall, or

marching to class at the electronic countermeasures training site.

The mission of the USAISD is to train soldiers (and selected airmen, sailors and marines) in signals intelligence/electronic warfare disciplines, some of the highest level of technical training conducted in the Department of Defense. Since 1941, over 165,000 soldiers have graduated from the USAISD into the live environment of the Army's intelligence gathering activities. Soldier graduates of the USAISD do not just practice their skills upon reaching the field. The majority support "real world" intelligence missions, collecting, evaluating and interpreting information and producing real

intelligence for America's strategic planners and tactical battle captains. Each year, many graduates are assigned to INSCOM activities. The remainder go to tactical assignments within other major commands, both overseas and in the United States, such as the Forces Command, the Materiel Development and Readiness Command, the United States Army, Europe and many others where they will fill key positions such as those in the Army's Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) units providing signals intelligence/electronic warfare support to corps and division commanders.

With the abolishment of the Army Security Agency in the



A class in Morse code. Thousands of soldiers have been trained by USAISD since 1941 in signals intelligence/electronic warfare discipline. (U.S. Army Photo)

mid-seventies, the USAISD became a part of the military school system of the Army's Training and Doctrine Command. On Oct. 1, 1976, the School officially became a subordinate command of the United States Army Intelligence Center and School located at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

USAISD is the largest of five commands at Fort Devens, with over 30 percent of the post's population (the other units are the 10th Special Forces Group, the 39th Engineer Battalion (Combat), the 36th Medical Battalion and the U.S. Army Garrison).

The school has almost tripled in size since its beginning in 1941. Yet, over the next five to seven years, six major construction projects, totaling over 19 million dollars, are planned to further upgrade the school's training facilities and expand its training base. New buildings, classrooms and

training sites are programmed to accommodate training requirements of the many new signals intelligence/electronic warfare systems being introduced into the Army inventory. Additional funds have also been set aside to acquire new training devices and simulators, such as computer assisted instruction, to help the school keep abreast of rapidly developing advances in the technology of the intelligence business.

The USAISD was accredited in 1976, and again in 1981, for 5 years by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, as a post-secondary, non-degree granting, career institution. It was one of the first two Army service schools in the nation to achieve this distinction. The school's detachments in Florida and Texas have also received accreditation. This means that soldier graduates of many courses may

apply to vocational and higher institutions for academic transfer credits toward an associate's or a bachelor's degree.

Over 80 percent of the school's training is in the Advanced Individual Training area for soldiers seeking one of the eight Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs) awarded by the USAISD in the 98 and 33 enlisted career management fields. Other training within the school includes over 20 functional courses for personnel already trained in a basic MOS but who require additional, specialized technical training.



USAISD



and soldiers undergoing training. The Brigade provides the usual billeting and administrative support for all assigned soldiers. However, it also has a training mission that includes leadership programs such as the Non-Commissioned Officer Development Program for permanent party NCOs, and the STRAC Program (Skill, Tough, Ready Around the Clock) which challenges soldiers in Advanced Individual Training to excel physically and mentally. Other Brigade programs include the Basic Skills Education Program that helps new soldiers in difficult areas such as mathematics before they begin the demanding technical courses in the school.

As can be seen from this brief glimpse, the USAISD has a very demanding challenge facing it for years to come in the intelligence training arena. The importance of the school's effort cannot be over-emphasized. At this very moment around the world, soldiers trained in signals intelligence/electronic warfare disciplines are involved in supporting live intelligence missions on events that could decide the first battle of the next war or affect major policy decisions of the United States government.

USAISD is up to meeting this challenge. The leaders of today's Army stress that confidence is the cornerstone of success in battle. Through its dedicated efforts, the United States Army Intelligence School Fort Devens produces motivated, disciplined, physically fit and technically proficient soldiers ready to ensure that success. □

Members of the U.S. Army Reserve Training Fort Devens complete their summer training in various military intelligence duties. (U.S. Army photo)

Training for non-commissioned officers (NCO) includes two advanced NCO courses and 10 basic technical courses that teach critical duty position tasks and supervisory skills to junior NCOs.

Nearly 16,000,000 pages of documents and training materials are produced yearly by the school in support of its training and Enlisted Person-

nel Management System (EPMS) requirements. USAISD is the only school under the Training and Doctrine Command to produce its own materials due to the sensitive nature of its instructional disciplines.

The USAISD School Brigade is responsible for the discipline, morale and welfare of around 2,000 permanent party soldiers



PFC James J. Higgins III has his military intelligence brass pinned on by his father, James J. Higgins Jr., at a recent USAISD graduation ceremony. (Photo by Betty Vaughn)

Our students' objective:

Graduation day

by SFC Thomas A. Duer

The Military Intelligence community is large and complex, and the personnel who represent its several disciplines must be highly trained. Intelligence missions dictate that skilled soldier-technicians fully understand highly complex systems and be able to operate or maintain them.

Where do these qualified soldier-technicians come from? The task is shared by

the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Fort Huachuca, the U.S. Army Intelligence School Fort Devens, and its Pensacola, Fla. and Goodfellow AFB, Texas, Detachments. The primary purpose of the Schools is to produce the skilled soldier-technicians needed to fill demanding positions in the intelligence community. The training is tough, but with determination and fortitude

the soldiers make it to graduation day.

On graduation day, the pride in accomplishment and



USAISD



Members of a recent USAISD graduating class receive their MI brass. (U.S. Army photo)

self-fulfillment that the soldiers display is evident as they complete training requirements and participate in this meaningful ceremony — the culmination of many weeks of study and exhaustive learning.

The graduation ceremony is meaningful to everyone involved. To the command, it is a visual demonstration that training requirements have been met and that although the training process may be completed for this class, the responsibility yet remains to train still more. To the graduates, it is a signal by all involved that they are prepared and ready to accept their task in the intelligence community.

As in every ceremony that has meaning, the posting of the colors fills a warm place

in everyone's heart. The soldiers participating in the ceremony know the mission will be to protect our country. And they know that they have received training to enable them to actively take a part in doing so.

The graduation speaker plays a vital role — emphasizing to the graduates that they have become members of a select group within the intelligence community, with each person having the opportunity to become a key player.

The command takes an active part in every graduation ceremony, evidenced by the actual conduct of the ceremony itself. The School commander personally presents diplomas to the graduates. Academic department directors personally introduce the members of the graduat-

ing classes, giving the audience a course description and requirements the graduate met to complete it successfully.

Receiving the Military Intelligence brass, indicating they are members of the MI community, is a special part of the graduation ceremony that the soldiers eagerly look forward to. The Advanced Intelligence Training (AIT) graduates form at the front of the auditorium and company cadre remove the U.S. insignia and pin on the shields of accomplishment — the MI brass. As emotion swells within each new member of the MI community, one senses the soldiers' feeling of victory and final accomplishment as they take their place within the ranks of those that protect the safety and security of our nation. □



USAISD Brigade Headquarters (Photo by Sp4 Stephen C. Ribeiro)

The Brigade:

The backbone of the school

The United States Army Intelligence School Fort Devens (USAISD) School Brigade provides command, control, logistical and administrative support to personnel assigned or attached to USAISD.

Additionally, the Brigade provides training which rounds out the soldier's academic experience. This includes physical training, field training and soldierization skills such as NBC, first aid and rifle marksmanship.

Two Battalions are subordinate to the Brigade: 1st Battalion, which supports the AIT students at USAISD; and 2nd Battalion, which supports officer and NCO stu-

dents as well as the school staff and faculty. □

First Battalion

by 2nd Lt. Marian S. Hirschhorn

The 1st Battalion, United States Army Intelligence School Fort Devens (USAISD) School Brigade, is composed of Battalion Headquarters and four companies. The companies are comprised of Advanced Individual Training (AIT) students undergoing training in electronic warfare MOSs.

Two special programs have been implemented by 1st Battalion. The first is the Tactical Training Program (TTP), which was initiated in response to input from tactical intelligence units worldwide. The TTP is a three-day field exercise, conducted over the weekend, which the AIT students undergo in addition to the MOS classroom instruction. The students first re-



USAISD



Under the Battalion Tactical Training Program, AIT students learn combat maneuvers. (Photos by Ken Dolney)

ceive instruction in soldiering skills, based on Field Manual 21-2, the Soldiers' Manual of Common Tasks.

Second, the students road-march to the field, set up fighting positions and conduct hands-on and tactical training. The exercise is planned to avoid interfering with the student's technical MOS training, which is the reason for conducting training from Friday afternoon to Sunday evening.

The purpose of the TTP is to produce a soldier who is prepared to report to his unit, ready to perform his mission in any environment.

The second program is the STRAC Award. It is designed to give the soldier a chance to excel. STRAC is an acronym which stands for "Skill, Tough, Ready Around the Clock." To be STRAC, a soldier must achieve certain standards in each of those areas.

The "S," Skill, indicates that the soldier must achieve 90

percent in his academic MOS course. The "T," or Tough, requires that the soldier achieve 300 points (100 percent) on the Army Physical Readiness Test. The "RAC" component, for "Ready Around the Clock," is judged by the soldier's platoon sergeant. It is based upon the student mastering all the common soldier skills taught in basic training and compliance with unit SOP and garrison life.

Students may earn individual letters of the award, but the goal is to earn all the letters, indicating that the soldier is outstanding enough to earn the STRAC Award.

Students receiving the STRAC Award are officially recognized for their achievement in a classroom ceremony during which they are presented the award by the school's chief instructor and also at the class graduation ceremony. In addition, they earn several rewards: the privilege of wearing the 1st

Battalion T-shirt in battalion PT formations and anytime when off-duty, press recognition, pass privileges, the Department of the Army "Certificate of Achievement" and acknowledgment in their official military personnel file. □

2nd Battalion

by CSM Gerald L. Moore

The 2nd Battalion, United States Army Intelligence School Fort Devens (USAISD) School Brigade, is composed of a standard battalion headquarters and three companies. The three companies include: Headquarters and Service Company, Staff and Faculty Company and Student Company.

Members of Headquarters and Service Company work at



It's not all work. Here Col. Lehrfeld, Ft. Devens deputy commander, awards a softball trophy to Sp4 N. Chase.

Brigade and Battalion Headquarters, and also the Directorate of Support within the Intelligence School.

Members of the Staff and Faculty Company work within the Intelligence School Directorates of Training Development, Training and Doctrine, Evaluation and Standardization and Resource Management.

Student Company is affectionately referred to as "Hotel Devens," due to the constant turnover of students who are assigned to follow-up training courses ranging in length of three to 12 weeks. Approximately 1,800 Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine personnel are processed through the "Hotel" each year.

Second Battalion conducts the USAISD Non-Commissioned Officer Development Course (NCOD), designed to strengthen and enhance the leadership development of the first-line supervisor. The

four-week course, initiated at USAISD on Jan. 18, 1982, schedules approximately 10 classes per year, with over 100 soldiers having completed the course to date.

The first two weeks of NCOD is classroom instruction in such areas as military leadership, duties, responsibilities, authority of NCOs, how to train and how to conduct physical fitness training. In addition to classroom training, the NCOD soldiers participate in daily physical training, drill and ceremony and inspections.

Students who successfully complete the course receive the Department of the Army Certificate of Achievement, signed by the Brigade commander, at the USAISD weekly graduation ceremony. In addition to the certificate, remarks are entered in each soldier's next Enlisted Evaluation Report (EER) indicating successful completion of the NCOD.

To develop and increase professionalism, morale and esprit de corps, 2nd Battalion members compete in the Fort Devens sports program and outstanding Soldier/NCO of the Month/Year programs.

During Fiscal Year 1981, Staff and Faculty Company won the Post Commander's Sports Trophy for the Men's Division, and they are well on their way to repeating it in fiscal year 1982.

SSgt. Thomas P. Wetzel, of Staff and Faculty Company, was selected as Fort Devens' NCO of the Year for 1981, competing against previous Fort Devens NCO of the Quarter winners. □





USAISD

stimulate public awareness of our American Heritage through participation in celebrations and parades throughout the New England area. Soldiers volunteer their off-duty time to fill the ranks of these units.

14th Continental Army

The 14th Continental Army Regiment has a long and proud history. It was organized in 1634 and in 1775 officially became a regiment under Gen. John Gover of the Marblehead Mariners. Its Revolutionary War battles include the Siege of Boston, the Battle of White Plains and the Battle of Trenton. The unit was deactivated in January 1977 and remained in that status until 1967, when it was reactivated under the Freedom Foundation Program at Fort Devens. Today, the 14th takes part in many events during the year, including parades, musket shoots, colonial musters and re-enactments of historical battles throughout New England.

Drill Team

The Drill Team is a precision drill team which performs intricate marching movements with weapons, and is characterized by its distinctive uniforms. It was organized in 1965 to raise morale and patriotism within the Fort Devens Command.

Spirit of America Brigade

The Spirit of America Brigade is the youngest special activity unit. Its uniforms depict the history of the U.S. Army from inception to the present day, including colonial, Spanish-American, cavalry, World Wars I and II,



An American Heritage Association officer performs a salute. (Photos by Sp4 Mary Spatafore)

History is alive at USAISD

The American Heritage Association at Fort Devens is sponsored by the School Brigade commander. At the present time, all of the association members are from the 1st Battalion, U.S. Army

Intelligence School Devens School Brigade. Comprised of the 14th Continental Army, the Spirit of America Brigade, the Drill Team and the Heritage Hall Platoon, the association was established to



American Heritage Association members perform a precision firing.

West Point and artillery. A few of these uniforms are originals, and the rest are exact reproductions made in the same way and with the same type material as the original would have been. A Brigade goal is to have each member knowledgeable about his uniform's period of history and able to discuss the

soldier's way of life in that period.

Heritage Hall Platoon

The Heritage Hall Platoon is based on the belief that this country has a proud military history, and that other soldiers and the public should be made aware of it. The idea of Heritage Hall came from

an American Legacy of Freedom Program conducted at Fort Devens during the summer of 1966. On Dec. 15, 1966, the Heritage Hall Platoon was officially dedicated. For each parade in which it participates, the Platoon carries flags representing the 50 American states. □

USAISD Pensacola DET

The Army Detachment at Naval Technical Training Center Corry Station is located in the West Florida city of Pensacola. The city of Pensacola is the largest in West Florida, occupying 24 square miles on the north-west shore, and has a population of 350,000. The climate is warm and mild, offering 300 days of sunshine yearly.

Located south of Corry Station is Naval Air Station Pensacola, the home of Naval Aviation and the following commands: Chief Naval Education Training, Training

Wing 6, Aviation Schools Command, Naval Air Rework Facility and the Blue Angels Precision Flight Team.

Corry Field was, during the late 1920s and Second World War, an important part of aviation training. Now called Naval Technical Training Center Corry Station, the installation is responsible for naval cryptologic and electronic warfare training and has been named as Executive Agent for Non-Morse Training.

The Army Detachment is one part of this multiservice

environment, having the mission to train intelligence soldiers in the field of non-morse intercept. This includes both the basic Advanced Individual Training soldier and follow-up training for advanced senior NCOs.



USAISD



Army instructor explains equipment operations to students from all branches of the military. (U.S. Army photo)

The Army Detachment is also responsible as the Army point of contact and coordinator through the United States Army Intelligence School Fort Devens for all matters related to Executive Agent Training. The courses attended by Army personnel at Corry Station range from the basic Cryptologic Technician MOS producing course to the most senior NCO course and Electronic Warfare/Intercept Equipment Repairer courses.

The goal of the Detachment and the entire command is to provide the best soldier technician to the field by stimulating learning in a challenging and enjoyable environment. This is accomplished through base command teamwork, the dedi-

cated efforts of all instructors and the excellent efforts of all base support sections.

The morale and environment of the student servicemember is always a primary concern of the entire command. The constant upgrading of living conditions and recreational facilities is accomplished through self-help and Navy assistance. Service members are encouraged to view and partake of the excellent recreational activities in the area during off-duty time. Activities include beach and all other water activities, the Naval Air Museum, tours of the active aircraft carrier USS Lexington and various historical sites.

Corry Station is a true joint service command where everyone works for a com-

mon goal. All classes are of mixed service content and may be instructed by an instructor from any service. The Base commander, Capt. Denny Carder, has stated "that Corry Station belongs to all the personnel stationed here equally." The support at the installation is excellent due to an award-winning galley, housing complex and enlisted club, a concerned command and dedicated support personnel from all services.

The Army Detachment at Corry Station offers its members a challenging mission in a cohesive, motivated joint service environment, surrounded by a highly enjoyable area offering a variety of activities. □



Maj. W. C. Hauser, Goodfellow DET commander, walks the Army mascot.
(U.S. Air Force photo)

Goodfellow DET

The United States Army Intelligence School Devens, Goodfellow Detachment at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, known as "Fort Goodfellow" to the Army and its visitors, is the training site for Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence Voice Interceptor operators and Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence Analysts. In addition to Advanced Individual Training, Army students receive Additional Skill Indicators (ASI) training in Cryptanalysis, Enciphered Communications Analysis and Transcription for Russian and Czech linguists, as well as training on the "Streamliner" communications system for operator and maintenance personnel.

This battalion-size unit often has over 50 percent of the student population at any one time in class, operating under the executive agency concept. In addition to the resident training, Goodfellow is home base to a Mobile

Training Team, comprised of United States Army and Air Force Non-commissioned officers, which travels throughout the continental United States and selected overseas locations to instruct signal search and development.

"Fort Goodfellow" is located in the heart of West Texas, occupying the southwest section of the fast-growing city of San Angelo. "Fort Goodfellow" represents the largest Army contingent between Fort Hood and Fort Bliss.

The entire area is rich in Army history. Fort Concho, the home of the "Buffalo Soldier," was founded in 1868 as a frontier outpost. It was deactivated in 1889. During World War II, thousands of Army Air Corps pilots were trained at two Goodfellow Army Air Fields. This training continued until 1947 when the Army Air Corps became our junior sister service, the United States Air Force. Army presence was re-established in 1966 when

language training for intelligence units was moved to Goodfellow from Two Rock Ranch Station, California and Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia.

"Fort Goodfellow" boasts its own Military Personnel Office (MILPO) and other support sections necessary to run a remote location.

A spirited interservice rivalry is most noticeable at sporting events. The Army detachment has had the first-place team in all sporting events for the last eight months. One of the most notable and newsworthy events is, however, the activity during the annual Army-Navy football game played in Philadelphia. Each year, the commander of either the Army Detachment or Navy Detachment must "walk the mascot" of the other service the length of Goodfellow A.F.B. (about one mile), depending upon whose service came out on the short end of the score. In recent years, the Army commander has become adept at getting the Navy's goat. Due to last season's 3-3 tie score, however, the Air Force commander at Goodfellow walked both mascots along the route and presented them to the Army and Navy Detachment commanders. All was not frivolity, though, because this event signaled the start of a vital blood drive supported by the base for the surrounding civilian community. □





USAISD



Cross-country skiing is a favorable winter sport at USAISD. (U.S. Army photo)

Activities?

You make the choice!

by SSgt. Richard S. Ellis

Fort Devens offers a wide variety of off-duty activities. The servicemember stationed there will find just the right activity at almost any time of the year.

Sports

For those who enjoy sports, there are three gymnasiums on post two exclusively for the servicemember and one, Greylock Gym, for youth activities. The servicemember will be able to

find almost any type of sports equipment at one of the gymnasiums.

In the area of physically demanding sports, the Sports Arena has facilities for basketball, volleyball and badminton. Riggs Gymnasium has facilities for those plus handball, squash, racquetball, wrestling, gymnastics, Karate, boxing and weightlifting.

For swimmers, the post indoor swimming pool is open

year round, and Mirror Lake is open during the summer months. During the winter months, ice skating areas are marked off on Robbins Pond and Mirror Lake.

Fishing enthusiasts have several lakes and ponds in the area that are stocked, and horse fanciers will be happy to know about the horse stables and riding trails.

A beautiful, well maintained 18-hole golf course is avail-



A fisherman tries his luck at Robbins Pond, a Fort Devens fishing site. (Photo by Sp4 Stephen C. Ribeiro)

able for the golfer. A Pro Shop, club storage and golf carts are also available. For bowlers, the Bowling Alley has 24 ten-pin lanes and a Pro Shop with an excellent line of equipment is located at the center.

Outdoor Recreation Facility

The Outdoor Recreation Facility has rental equipment available for participation in the greater outdoor sports. Travel or tent trailers, camping equipment, canoes, boats, skis, bicycles and backpacks are available and in abundant supply.

Army Travel Camp

The Outdoor Recreation Facility maintains the Army Travel Camp at the Robbins Pond area with 13 camper/trailer sites and 30 tent sites. The area is equipped with shower facilities. Robbins Pond has a sandy beach which extends about 40 yards into an area shaded by trees. The

picnic area is available for general use or for large groups on a reservation basis.

Arts and Crafts

The Geneso Arts and Crafts Center houses facilities for ceramics, leatherwork, photography, woodwork, pottery, sculpture, jewelry, enameling, lapidary, drawing, painting, graphics, mosaics and modeling. Informal classes and individual instruction are also offered.

Automotive Crafts

An Automotive Crafts Shop is available to servicemembers for car repairs or work on antique or racing cars. Twelve bays with ample tools and equipment for all minor and some major repairs are available and trained instructors provide advice and assistance.

Recreation Center

To get out of the barracks, relax and have a good time,

the Crossroads Recreation Center hosts billiards, ping pong, television, musical instrument sound rooms and lounges. The Recreation Center also orders tickets through the USO Council of New England for various events in Boston, such as sporting events, plays, concerts and so on.

Theaters

The Post Hodges Theater offers the finest selection of current, first-run motion pictures. A local theater group offers stage plays to view or participate in.



USAISD



The Fort Devens Golf Course features an 18-hole course that challenges all that play it. Here golfers take their turn putting on one of the golf course's well-kept greens. (Photo by Sp4 Stephen C. Ribeiro)

Library

The Davis Library offers patrons over 40,000 volumes consisting of technical, educational, informational and general reference as well as fiction, non-fiction, periodicals and newspapers. The United States Army Intelligence School Devens also has a library, located in Revere Hall, which has an abundant supply of materials pertaining to intelligence specialties.

EM/NCO/Officers' Clubs

Fort Devens boasts a complete club system. A Servicemen's Club, NCO Club and Officers' Club offer excellent facilities for socializing. A combined Officer/NCO Club

will be built in the near future.

**There's
something
to do for every-
one at USAISD**

Trojan Parachute Club

Beginner and advanced jumpers take note! The Trojan Parachute Club offers instruction at all levels of parachuting. Rigging instruction is also offered. The club performs at most post ceremonies such as Armed Forces

Day and the Fourth of July celebration.

Model Railroad Club

Fort Devens also hosts a Model Railroaders Club. Even if you don't have a train of your own, it's great entertainment just to watch.

Amateur Radio Club

The Fort Devens Amateur Club is sponsored by the Intelligence School. Anyone can join the club, licensed or not. Amateur radio operators visiting Fort Devens may use the facility. The club also assists with communications for special post activities and is a licensed military affiliate radio station (AAR1USG). □



A Plymouth Pilgrim offers all visitors historical information pertaining to their landing on Plymouth Rock. (Photo by Sp4 Mary Spatafore)

Welcome to New England

by SFC Thomas A. Duer

Servicemembers stationed at Fort Devens, Mass., will find that their tour of duty can be one of the best service tours. There are many different and interesting things to do and many places to visit.

Fort Devens is located in Massachusetts, "The Bay State," which offers many interesting locations within a short traveling distance. Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, is just 40 miles from Fort Devens. The many great universities in and around Boston make the area one of the world's great education, research and cultural centers. The city of Boston itself offers many interesting things to do and see. Among these are "Quincy Market," which is a farmer's market that was

established in 1826, or the Boston Common and Public Gardens. The Old State House (where the public for the first time in history watched its representatives as they debated) offers another spot of interest. The U.S. Frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides) is anchored in the Charles River near the Charlestown section of Boston. Many of Boston's historic shrines can be visited by strolling the "Freedom Trail" in the heart of the city. For the more culturally minded individual, there is the famous Boston Pops orchestra or the Boston Ballet.

Many other locations can be visited while traveling through Massachusetts. Cape Cod, a peninsula in southeastern Massachusetts, is a

very famous summer resort and vacation area that is located only three hours' drive from Fort Devens. On the southward journey to Cape Cod, it's convenient to stop at Plymouth, the site of the first Pilgrim landing, where Plymouth Rock is enshrined. Also located in Plymouth is a re-creation of the ship built the way the original Mayflower is thought to have been constructed. North of Boston, on the Atlantic Coast





USAISD



Horse drawn carriages allow visitors to see Boston at a slow pace. (Photos by Sp4 Mary Spatafore)

and less than an hour's drive from Fort Devens, is Salem, Mass., noted for the 1692 witchcraft hysteria. Located only a 30-minute drive from Fort Devens is Lexington's village green, where the first blood of the Revolutionary War was shed. Just down the road, the "shot heard 'round the world" was fired at the Old North Bridge in Concord. Located about one and one-half hour's drive from Fort Devens is Springfield, where the Basketball Hall of Fame is found. Massachusetts has 107 state parks, forests and recreational areas to provide fun and relaxation.

Connecticut, "The Constitution State," is a blend of old and new in its architecture and culture. The Old State House in Hartford still

stands among the new skyscrapers. In spite of the small size of Connecticut, it is an important industrial state and a favorite vacation land. The abundant forests, rivers, lakes and ponds make Connecticut a prime choice for sportsmen. The southern coast provides swimming, boating and fishing on Long Island Sound. Many summertime visitors hike and ride horseback across the state's wooded hills and valleys. The state has about 400 miles of specially marked hiking trails and about 100 state parks. Colonial buildings are among Connecticut's most famous landmarks. Almost every Connecticut town has at least one example of Colonial architecture. Mystic Seaport, in Mystic, has been rebuilt to resemble a whaling

village of the 1800s. It provides a clear insight into the way the city may have been in that early time period. The town of Groton is also a place to visit for a glimpse into our nation's past. The Groton Monument, located there, commemorates the Battle of Fort Griswold. In that 1781 battle, British troops led by the traitor Benedict Arnold massacred patriots captured in the battle.

Rhode Island, "The Ocean State," is the smallest state in the Union. In spite of its size, the Narragansett Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, makes the state a leading vacationland. Swimming, fishing and boating are the most popular summer sports. The cliff walk in Newport is a three-mile path



The Paul Revere statue, located in Boston at the old North Church, should be seen by all who visit this great city.

through scenes of contrasting beauty, with the rocky Atlantic Ocean on one side and many beautiful mansions on the other side. Newport is the site for many yacht races, including the America's Cup. Colonial buildings rank among Rhode Island's most interesting landmarks.

Vermont, "The Green Mountain State," is famous for its Green Mountains. The beauty of the Green Mountains helps to make Vermont one of the most scenic states.

Vermont has the smallest population of any state east of the Mississippi River. The small size tends to make the rural communities of Vermont extremely friendly and willing to pass the time of day. Water sports are not as popular here as in other parts of New England, but hiking, camping and mountain climbing are very popular. In Barre, the granite quarries cut deeply into Millstone Hill, which is the world's largest stone-finishing plant. Visitors can see granite being

sawed, polished and carved. During the winter months, skiing contests rank among Vermont's most popular annual events, and ski-jumping and racing contests take place in many parts of the state. When the winter snows start to melt, visitors can observe the process of maple syrup being made from maple sap at the many maple-sugar houses. The state is also popular for its craft fairs, antique shows and summer theater programs held state-wide during July and August.

New Hampshire, "The Granite State," is noted for its natural beauty and year-round outdoor activities. In the summer, vacationers flock to New Hampshire's rugged mountains, blue lakes, sandy beaches and quiet villages. In the fall, the countryside is ablaze with brilliant red, orange and yellow leaves, and a trip through the White Mountains provides a spectacular view of mother nature in all its glory. In the White Mountains, travelers can view the natural rock formation that looks like the side view of a man's face. The formation is appropriately named "The Old Man of the Mountain." Another attraction in the White Mountain area is the Cog Railway, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and rises 3,625 feet to the top of Mount Washington. Visitors to New Hampshire can enjoy a variety of recreational activities in the six major vacation areas of the state.





USAISD

No part of the state is far from water, and with over 1,300 lakes and ponds, 34 state parks and 103 state forests, the sportsman has a wide selection of restful areas to choose from. The friendliness of the people in New Hampshire is evident in every part of the state, and it can be seen first hand when you go into a general store for a pack of gum and thirty minutes later you leave feeling that you are a part of the community.

Maine, "The Pine Tree State," is New England's largest state. West Quoddy Head, a small peninsula of Maine, is the country's easternmost piece of land. The state is best known for its beautiful shore on the Atlantic Ocean. Along this famous rock-bound coast are lighthouses, sandy beaches, quiet fishing villages and thousands of offshore islands. The nation's largest lobster catch is trapped off the coast of Maine. Hundreds of sandy beaches, bays, coves and inlets provide many areas for swimming, fishing and boating. The Portland Head Light, near Portland, towers 101 feet over the surf, ranking as one of the most famous and oldest lighthouses in America. About

90 percent of Maine is forest land. The forests and 2,500 lakes and ponds and 5,000 rivers and streams make Maine a sportsman's paradise and recreational haven for those who would like to get away from it all and relax during their vacation.

New England offers a rich land of opportunity and recreational areas, serving to make a tour of duty at Fort Devens one of the most interesting, if not rewarding, a servicemember might have. □

One man show

An issue of *INSCOM Journal* highlighting the activities of the U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens (USAISD), would not be complete without some mention of our own Intel School element right here at Arlington Hall Station.

Maj. Anthony C. Durso is currently assigned as the USAISD's liaison officer. He explains that most people refer to him as "the LNO" or "TLO" which are the last three letters of both his message address and office symbol.

The LNO represents the interests of the schools to not only INSCOM, but also to other intelligence and training activities in the Military District of Washington

such as OACSI, NSA and ODCSOPS, DA. He also must represent the interests and needs of INSCOM to both Forts Huachuca and Devens.

As liaison officer, Durso's duties are performed in a myriad of ways which helps keep each day interesting and often a bit hectic. When asked to describe a typical day he states: "There's no such animal; every day is different. One day I'll be working on strategic interrogator and debriefing training at Huachuca, the next I'll be meeting with the new chief of the NSA cryptologic training staff. At other times, I'll be representing the schools at conferences or work groups such as the recent INSCOM worldwide training conference or the ITAC project advisory group on the *Strategic Analysis Handbook*.

Anyone having business with, or who thinks they may need assistance from either intelligence school and are not sure who they should speak to or how to get in contact with the appropriate school personnel, are invited to contact the liaison officer directly. He can be reached at AV 222-3962 or by message to CDR, INSCOM //IACS-TLO//. He'll be only too glad to get you in touch with the right people or call them in your behalf. □



family album



Durso excels at the firing line

Maj. Durso aims and skillfully fires at his target. (Photo by Sp4 Harold E. Shackelford)

The flash of light and burned gun powder could be seen and smelled as Maj. Anthony C. Durso, liaison officer to INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station, representing the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Schools at Forts Huachuca and Devens, fired his .357-caliber Magnum revolver in rapid succession. This type of dedication and practice allowed Durso to take first place in "Category A" of the Maryland 1982 Large Bore Hunter's Pistol State Championship, held August 14 and 15 in Waldorf, Md.

In this competition, Durso shot against 71 of the best military and civilian pistol shooters from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. The competition was keen!

In talking with Durso, we were able to learn not only about his winning philosophy and formula, but also about the sport of shooting.

Q. What does "hunter's pistol" competition mean and how does it differ from other handgun competition?

A. Well, I guess the principal difference is that we don't use bull's eye targets in this competition, and the distances are much further than conventional handgun matches. Hunter's pistol competition is shot in four stages at animal silhouetted targets located 25, 50, 75 and 100 yards from the shooter.

We shoot in the standing position and can use both hands to steady the weapon. A hit anywhere on the target counts

just as in the Army "pop-up" target system now in common use.

Calibers also are different. In this competition, you can use almost any caliber; however, anything smaller than a .38, at times, does not have enough force to knock over the steel silhouetted targets.

Q. What other type of firearms were used at the competition that you won?

A. As you know, I used a .357-caliber Magnum revolver. There were some folks using .44-Magnum caliber; however, the majority of firearms that I noticed were either the .357 or the .38 revolver. I did notice one shooter using a .45 automatic and another using a single action Colt 45-caliber revolver—these were the exceptions.

questions pertaining to this sport.

For readers in Germany who are interested in this sport, check with local rod and gun clubs to see what information is available.

If all the above fails, I would be more than glad to hear from them and try to answer their questions or direct them to appropriate contact persons.

Herlihy receives award

On June 24, 1982, Sp4 Daniel G. Herlihy, a member of the 219th Military Intelligence Company, 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion, 513th Military Intelligence Group, Fort Monmouth, N.J., was presented the Army Achievement Award by Col. Thayer Cumings, commander, 513th Military Intelligence Group, in recognition of his actions in applying cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) to a heart attack victim at Buffalo International Airport on June 14, 1982 while on leave.

Specialist Herlihy's actions kept the victim alive until emergency medical personnel arrived and he assisted them in preparing the victim for transportation to the hospital.



Marksmanship skills, an efficient revolver and appropriate ammunition are elements that won Maj. Durso the pictured trophy. (Photo by Sp4 Harold E. Shackelford)

Q. Do you have to have a special talent to participate in this sport?

A. No, you begin by shooting against people in your category—not necessarily against everyone in the match. There are four categories: B, A, AA and Triple A. As you progress in skill, you move up to the top, which is triple A. This is the highest category recognized by the National Rifle Association—the organization that sanctions these matches.

Q. How does a person get started in this sport?

A. Anyone is eligible. At the Maryland matches, I saw teenage girls as well as senior citizens shooting.

The basic requirements to get started are interest in firearms and a spirit of competition. If there's a shooting club in the area or a public shooting range, chances are that silhouette shooters will be there, and one may ask them

News for E7s and up

Applications are now being accepted for enrollment in the Senior Enlisted Intelligence Curriculum beginning in September 1983 at the Defense Intelligence School, Washington, D.C. Application deadline is Nov. 30, 1982. Applications received after that date will be returned without action.

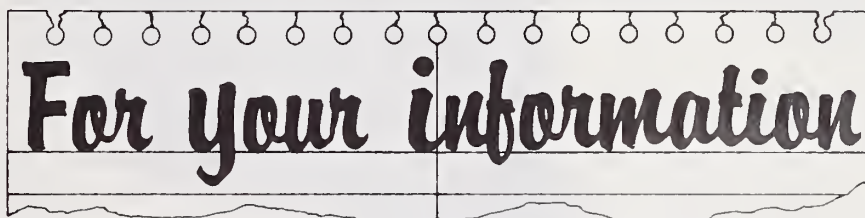
Soldiers, grades E7 and above, possessing a primary MOS in career management field 96 or 98 are eligible to apply. Additionally, eligible soldiers must have documented evidence of 60 hours of college credits, a GT/ST score of 120 or higher, a final top secret security clearance with access to SI/SAO certified, or be eligible for SI and a minimum of eight years intelligence experience by September 1983.

The Senior Enlisted Intelligence curriculum is 39 weeks long. Its purpose is to provide senior noncommissioned officers with a program of advanced study that emphasizes the national intelligence community, national security policy, national intelligence operational functions, national intelligence resources and capabilities and regional studies. The curriculum is designed to enhance the professional standing of those who are selected to attend and are subsequently assigned to positions of responsibility within the national intelligence community.

With the shortage of middle grade intelligence officers, more reliance is being placed on senior enlisted personnel. In response to this situation, the Defense Intelligence School developed this course of instruction in national intelligence. With previous service training and experience in intelligence operations, enlisted personnel taking the course will gain a broader knowledge of the national intelligence apparatus and its operations.

Interested soldiers are encouraged to submit a DA Form 4187, Personnel Action Request, through channels to: MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-EPT-F, Alexandria, Va. 22331, in accordance with procedure

3-10, DA Pam 600-8. Applications will include DA Forms 2 and 2-1 (verified), copies of Senior Enlisted Efficiency Reports for the past two years of available, and documentation of civilian and military education. Letters of recommendation should address the applicant's qualifications and achievements as well as soldierly traits. Resumes are encouraged but not mandatory. Since the Army only has seven quotas, competition for the Senior Enlisted Intelligence Curriculum is extremely keen. Selections are based solely on the individual's application as verified by official military personnel records. Point of contact at MILPERCEN is MSgt. Young, DAPC-EPL-M, Autovon 221-9363/4/5.



Oversea tour extensions

AR 614-30 encourages oversea tour extensions, and MI Branch supports this policy in principle and action. Procedures for voluntary extensions of overseas tours and approval authority are indicated in Table 7-1, AR 614-30. This headquarters will approve all requests provided the following provisions are met:

- Individual must be serving in Primary Military Occupational Specialty (PMOS) in current or higher grade.
- Commander must recommend approval.

- Unit cannot be over-strength in grade and PMOS.

- Request must be received prior to issuance of re-assignment instructions by this headquarters. Orders are normally issued approximately to four to six months prior to DEROS.

It is recommended that foreign service tour extensions be submitted as early as possible to ensure that the request arrives before assignment instructions are issued by USAMILPERCEN.



Public Law 97-200 protects covert agents

by Col. Edward S. Adamkewicz

In an outdoor ceremony at CIA Headquarters in McLean, Va., on June 24, 1982, President Reagan signed into law a bill making it a crime to disclose the identities of U.S. intelligence agents. President Reagan declared the law would send a "signal to the world that

while we and this democratic nation remain tolerant and flexible, we also retain our good sense and our resolve to protect our own security." The president praised intelligence agents, calling them "heroes of a grim twilight struggle" and said that they "are the tripwire

across which the forces of repression and tyranny must stumble in the quest for global domination."

The new law (Public Law 97-200) adds Title VI to the National Security Act of 1947 and makes criminal the intentional disclosure of the identities of intelligence persons, when the disclosure is made by:

1. Individuals who have or had authorized access to classified information that identifies covert agents;
2. Individuals with access to classified information that does not identify covert agents;
3. Individuals without authorized access to classified in-

formation who "in the course of a pattern of activities" intentionally disclose identities of covert agents with reason to believe that such activities would impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States.

The law imposes maximum penalties of 10 years in prison and fines of \$50,000 for unauthorized disclosure by those with authorized access to classified information. Private citizens, including journalists and writers, who make it their business to expose covert agents could be sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$15,000. Federal criminal jurisdiction extends to offenses committed outside the United States by U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens.

The Act protects the identity of a "covert agent." This term covers three distinct groups. In the first group are officers or employees of an intelligence agency whose identities are classified and who are serving outside the United States at the time of disclosure or who have so served within the previous five years. In the second and third protected groups are U.S. citizens and non-U.S. citizens, respectively, who are covert agents, informants or sources. The law also directs the president to establish procedures to protect the secrecy of these intelligence relationships. The term "intelligence agency" includes the CIA, any foreign intelligence component of the Department of Defense, or the foreign counterintelligence or foreign counterterrorism components of the FBI.

The legislative history of the Act expresses the concern of the members of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees, along with other members, about the systematic effort by a small group of Ameri-

cans, including some former intelligence agency employees, to publish the names of intelligence agents stationed overseas and their sources with the avowed aim of destroying their effectiveness. The congressional study recounted the attacks against American intelligence officials overseas after disclosures of their identities were made in books,

terrorist groups. The professional effectiveness of U.S. officials who have been compromised is sometimes irreparably damaged. Agents must be returned from overseas, contacts with sensitive covert sources have been lost and potential sources have refused to cooperate for fear of our inability to preserve their confidences. Relations with

Legally speaking

magazines and press conferences. Some of the revelations included the books, magazines and press conferences. Some of the revelations included the agents' addresses, telephone numbers and the license plate numbers and colors of their automobiles. The bill was specifically intended "to stop those engaged in the business of 'naming names'" and to prevent "the intentional exposure of the identities of covert intelligence employees and agents by individuals whose only possible purpose in doing so was to destroy our nation's intelligence capabilities."

Over the years, these disclosures have resulted in murder, attempted assassinations, assaults and expulsion of American intelligence officials. Intelligence personnel and their families have been placed in physical danger from

foreign intelligence services have been impaired.

None of the people involved in perpetrating these incidents has been indicted for these malicious disclosures. As the Senate Committee found, "the First Amendment is not a license for allowing a private intelligence organization to operate under the label 'press.'" The need for corrective legislation was clear.

In recent years, the United States intelligence community has been faced with an unprecedented problem in its attempt to fulfill its responsibilities. There have been many disclosures identifying U.S. intelligence personnel. The destructive effects of these disclosures have been varied and wide-ranging. As noted by President Reagan, the new law will assist this nation to meet the "grave challenges" of an era "fraught with danger."

What do you know about marijuana?

by Eric A. Voth, M.D. and William P. Nelson, M.D. (Col. USA Ret.)

“Since the vast majority of marijuana smokers are young people, it is particularly disturbing to note its effects on the reproductive organs.”

Drug abuse is currently one of the most common and serious problems which confronts our society. For this reason it is essential that appropriate information be disseminated to combat it.

Unfortunately, largely because of special-interest propaganda, lobbying and gross misrepresentation of the literature, marijuana smoking has become regarded as virtually harmless. This is completely false. This summary will provide factual highlights of an extensive literature on the subject. The magnitude of this problem is relevant when one realizes that approximately 10 percent of high school

seniors smoke marijuana daily. The literature on this powerful drug includes approximately 5,000 publications since 1969, and it has also been reviewed in several national and international conferences. Several reviews in the literature have pointed toward areas of concern about biological effects. Even though there is not total agreement on all areas, one thing is certain: caution should be exercised with regard to marijuana use as effects become better known.

Consider first that marijuana as it is typically available on the streets for smoking, contains **421 substances**. Ap-

proximately 60 of these are derivatives (cannabinoids) which resemble structurally the primary active ingredient—delta-nine-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). The drug is markedly soluble in body fat and also, after its excretion by the liver, it is reabsorbed (enterohepatic circulation). Because of these facts, its “half life” in the circulation is some seven days. However, it remains detectable in the body for approximately thirty days after a **single dose**. Contrast this to the metabolism of alcohol. The normal liver can metabolize alcohol at a rate of one ounce per hour and, any individual, remaining within this sensible limitation,

will never become intoxicated. In sharp counterpoint, think of the accumulation of THC! An added concern is that the available strength of marijuana has markedly increased in recent years. In 1972 concentrations as low as 0.2 percent were usual; currently hybrids may contain 11-12 percent THC.

Marijuana is known to prompt a sensation of euphoria accompanied by distinctive behavioral changes. It had been speculated that there might be cellular effects on the brain. Indeed, along with the various biochemical changes which can occur in the brain, Dr. R.G. Heath of Tulane University has demonstrated changes in experimental primates in the brain substance. In monkeys, placement of deep brain electrodes showed changes with use as little as twice per week for six months. These changes persisted **even when surface EEGs were normal**, and they lasted for the full duration of the experimental study—some eight months. In addition, microscopic examination of the brains, demonstrated intracellular "inclusions" and widening of the synapses of neurons. In these animals, slowed reaction time, decreased short term memory, and evident "euphoria" were observed in the initial stages. In humans, chronic use has lead to the repetitive observation that there is lack of goal direction, decreased motivation, loss of attention toward personal appearance, sharp decline in school performance, inability to maintain friendships, marked deterioration of relations in a loving home and inappropriate temper outbursts.

Some additional and startling facts include the following: Marijuana affects the lung

function, partly because it is deeply inhaled. Tashkin of U.C.L.A. has demonstrated obstruction to flow in large airways which is approximately 16 times greater than that produced by cigarette smoke, as well as transient obstruction to small airways. This observation was made with an average use of 2.2 marijuana cigarettes daily for several years, which is not an unusual usage. In microscopic studies, areas of pneumonitis and irritation are seen in alveoli, and deposition of cholesterol, represented by "cholesterol clefts" can be seen. Additionally, the ability of the alveolar protective cells, the macrophages, and their bactericidal activity is significantly diminished. Marijuana smoke has also been demonstrated to be high in carcinogens and is significantly more carcinogenic than cigarette smoke.

From a cardiac viewpoint, significant alterations occur. There is increase in myocardial oxygen requirement and an increase in heart rate. Maximum heart rates are reached more quickly with exercise (it would be obvious therefore that should an adult with coronary artery disease smoke marijuana, he would be inviting disaster!).

Since the vast majority of marijuana smokers are young people, it is particularly disturbing to note its effects on the reproductive organs. As early as 1974, it was noted that male marijuana users had a decrease in plasma testosterone. Subsequently, various investigators have demonstrated decreased sperm counts and increased abnormal sperm. In female monkeys, there is a decrease in pituitary hormones, LH and FSH, that prompt ap-

propriate menstruation. These results have also been seen in women who demonstrate shorter menstrual cycles and decrease in hormone production (prolactin), with use of only three to four times weekly. Abnormal pregnancies (spontaneous abortions, still births, and smaller offspring) have also been found in monkeys, with an increased incidence from 11 percent in control animals to 42 percent when the monkeys were exposed to marijuana and subsequently became pregnant.

Finally, the issue of the "therapeutic use" of marijuana warrants comment. This is actually a misnomer because marijuana itself is far too impure for therapeutic use. Only purified THC or THC analogs could be used. It has been suggested that THC is effective for treatment of glaucoma but this has been disappointing. As yet an effective preparation has not been devised. In contrast, THC may hold some promise in the therapy of nausea associated with the use of drugs used in the treatment of cancer. It proves to be generally more effective in younger patients. However, the data is insufficient to warrant general use.

The implications that marijuana may have some medicinal use has unfortunately delighted those who, for whatever reason, might be called the "pro-marijuana lobby." They relish the "good press," and by their own admission call medicinal use a red herring for the public to accept the drug.

This brief article has summarized important points that should be known by all and is not intended to be an exhaustive review. Should the reader be so inclined, a literature search will surface hundreds of articles on the subject.



Why do Kunians run?

by SFC Carl C. Isa Kson



SGM Johnson competes in the Miliani Pepsi Challenge.

(U.S. Army Photos)

It's 5:30 a.m. Some of them have been here a half-hour already, stretching, bending, strutting around, warming up, drinking extra fluids and setting stop-watches. Even as you arrive you can sense the electricity in the air. The tension builds. The gun is at 6:00 a.m. and then all this will fade from site and it's only you and the road. Makaha, Barbers Point, the North Shore or the big "H" — the Honolulu Marathon. . .it doesn't matter where. . .it's the race!

If you are a runner and assigned to Field Station Kunia, you just might be in paradise, for surely there are few places in the world where running is

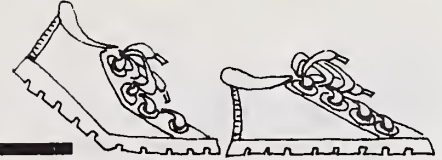
as popular and races as plentiful as in Hawaii. From dawn to well after dark, runners log their miles. The climate is perfect, with slight seasonal weather changes that add a pleasant lustre to the hours on the road.

Approximately one-fourth of the personnel assigned to Kunia run regularly, for the fun of it or as part of their fitness program, and there are more than 30 'Kunians' who run in races at least once a month. Every day more and more Kunia soldiers turn to running as an excellent means of achieving the Army's total fitness goals and occasionally one finds running is the answer

to many questions yet unasked.

SSgt. Carl C. Machemer Jr. is just such a soldier. Once weighing in at a whopping 248 lbs. and obese to the point that he was virtually unable to walk a block without sitting down to rest, Machemer turned to running, pushups, situps and sound nutritional principles in search of relief. With patience and determination Machemer achieved notable results. Today at 165 lbs. he habitually achieves maximum scores on the APRT and attributes many other successes in his life to the effects of running.

At the competition of a



After the EOD Half-Marathon, Kunia's runners relax and exchange running information. Left to right: Lt. Col. Fredrick, SGM Johnson, SFC Lizauckas, Maj. Canas, SSgt. Howell, Cathy Staeger, SFC Isakson; kneeling: SSgt. Mott and Sgt. Bacalla.

recent half-marathon (that's 13.1 miles, folks), Lt. Col. Bruce Fredrick stated, "Running is my form of mental release from the pressures of working underground. If I don't run, I find that I lose my mental agility and quickness. . . besides that I need it to keep my weight down."

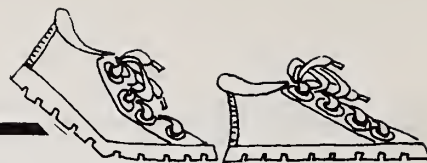
Running has been called a "one man sport." Whether you win or lose, you always win. The runner is in control of what he is doing. He sets his own goals, measures his achievements and has his own efforts to thank for his accomplishments. The benefits he realizes include better health, increased endurance, better job performance, re-

lease of tension and a sense of well being and satisfaction incomprehensible to the non-runner.

If you are a non-runner and considering a new beginning in the sport, Machemer recommends that you make proper preparations by "seeing a doctor if you are not in good shape, start out slow, perhaps 1/4 mile and increase gradually, get help and suggestions from other runners and remember that you will get out of it what you put into it."

SGM George Johnson, possibly Kunia's most dedicated weekend racer, feels that running is an "easy way of keeping yourself prepared for the Army's APRT. It is something

that one can do every day in Hawaii and will help to maintain one's physical fitness. Hawaii's the place to do it. It's a paradise for runners. I think that overall, if a soldier is having problems with physical fitness, running will definitely help him to get in shape." He feels that if soldiers regularly participate in a running program it would have tremendous positive effects on the Army. He said, "Even today some soldiers are trying to fight physical fitness. The only ones you ever hear complain about physical fitness are those who don't do it, don't want to do it or are very reluctant to do it. Yet, the Army is doing them a favor by getting them



in better shape, keeping them healthier, prolonging their lives and making them look better. . . looking like NCOs as they well should. With the emphasis on physical fitness today, soldiers better get the message if they want to stay in the Army. Part of a soldier's job is to be physically fit. If he isn't fit, he doesn't belong in the Army."

SFC Ronald McGuire runs because he feels good at accomplishing something he has been unable to do before. He has been running for about 4 months and although he does not yet race, plans to race in the near future. He logs about 15 miles a week. While only a few months ago McGuire scorned running, he now contends that "running can be very habit-forming. If you get to the point that you feel good about what you're doing or the satisfaction you get, you don't want all that effort to go down the tubes." McGuire reached his running goals only through sheer determination and states that "while running was once very boring I now use the time to think things out or talk to people."

Kunia's runners are quite varied. They come in all sizes, ranks and age groups, but their shapes tend to conform to one model, slender and fit. SFC Francis Lizauckas, brimming with enthusiasm at the completion of the E.O.D. Half-Marathon, looked forward to an 18.6 mile run only one week away. He calls Hawaii "the ultimate place in the world to run" and considers Schofield Barracks, the home of the majority of Kunia's families, to be "the ultimate training place in the

whole world."

Whether you are an experienced or novice runner, an assignment at Field Station Kunia will certainly afford you

an opportunity to practice your craft. The days are warm, the sky blue, the breeze refreshing. That's why. . . Kunia runs!

FS Augsburg golfers swing to victory

by Joy Peterson & Heath Davenport

Two of Field Station Augsburg's finest golfers competed in the USAREUR Golf Championships at Wiesbaden, Germany, in early August, to advance to the All-Army golf trials at Fort Benning, Ga. Emerging as the true pros that they are, Heath Davenport placed first in the USAREUR Women's Division, while Dave Marrandette came in second in the Men's Open Division.

Davenport, of DPD, HHC, Support Battalion, moved into USAREUR competition after winning the first-place position in the VII Corps tournament in Stuttgart the last week of July. She captured the first-place in the Women's Division with three round scores of 82-82-83, for a sizzling score of 247. Sweeping away the first-place position, Davenport's closest opponent trailed her by 122 extra strokes.

USAREUR competition gave Davenport a bigger challenge, with her again claiming first place in the Women's Division, but with a six-stroke lead

margin over Julie Zapf, of 21st Spt. Cmd. Davenport's USAREUR victory came with scores of 85-80-81-81 for a total of 327 against Zapf's second place 333.

Capsulizing USAREUR play, Davenport shot steady golf after a slow start. Her slow start, due to poor putting, improved as she progressed through the tournament. Third day competition saw her hitting well. On the final day of competition she had to scramble to make up for poor drives and approach shots — she switched to a 3-wood for the last nine holes of play.

For the USAREUR competition Davenport had a one-stroke lead after the first day of competition, a five-stroke lead after the second and a nine-stroke lead going into the final day. She won by six strokes. Her only competition was Zapf, who shot an outstanding 77 on the last day of play. Davenport and Zapf walked away from the tournament as the two All-Army



nominations for the upcoming trials.

Marrandette entered USAREUR competition with a fourth-place title from the VII Corps tournament behind him. His three round scores of 74-80-78 gave him his 232 tournament score at Stuttgart.

Four rounds of play on the Rheinblick golf course at Wiesbaden put Marrandette, of Third Operations Battalion,

in the second-place slot for the Men's Open Division of the USAREUR Golf Championships. Marrandette took second place with scores of 77-79-78-71, for a total of 305 strokes. He missed the first-place slot by one stroke, that was claimed by Jim Lucas from Wuerzburg with his 304.

Marrandette shot the only sub-par round of the entire tourney, when on the final day

he shot a 71. Though shooting an extremely good game on the last day, Marrandette still had to go into a sudden death play-off to snatch second place from Kyle Davis of Bamberg.

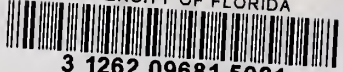
He won the sudden death playoff on the first hole of play when he got an easy par, while his opponent, Davis, achieved a bogey. This assured Marrandette his nomination to All-Army trials.

Davenport and Marrandette will be competing for positions on the All-Army golf team through trials held Aug. 30 through Sept. 10, at Fort Benning, Ga.

From the All-Army trials, the top six in the Men's Open Division, four from the Seniors, and three women will be selected. These selected golfers will represent the Army in the Interservice Tournament, hosted by the Navy, Sept. 11 through 18. This year's interservice competition is expected to be held at the PGA course at Palm Beach, according to Jim Wilson, head of USAREUR sports.

Davenport is quite familiar with All-Army golf, since this is her fourth year in a row to advance to All-Army. In 1981 she placed first in All-Army competition, and fourth in interservice. In 1980 she again placed first in All-Army and first at interservice. In 1979 she took second at All-Army and third at the interservice competition.

Marrandette placed tenth in All-Army competition several years ago, but hasn't been nominated since until this year. He is optimistic on placing to win a slot on the '82 All-Army golf team.

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